

THE CLASS OF A HURWITZ DIVISOR ON THE MODULI OF CURVES OF EVEN GENUS

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ABSTRACT. We calculate the cycle class of the Hurwitz divisor D_2 on \overline{M}_g for $g = 2k$ given by the degree $k + 1$ covers of \mathbb{P}^1 with simple ramification points, two of which lie in the same fibre. We also study some aspects of the geometry of the natural map from the Hurwitz space $\overline{H}_{2k,k+1}$ to the moduli space \overline{M}_{2k} .

1. INTRODUCTION

Hurwitz cycles are playing a significant role in the study of the geometry of the moduli space M_g of curves of genus g . For example, they appeared prominently in the work [13] of Harris and Mumford on the Kodaira dimension of M_g . Faber and Pandharipande showed in [7] that the cycle classes of Hurwitz loci are tautological. For some Hurwitz loci the cycle classes are known, but for many such loci the cycle classes are still unknown; for work in this direction see [8].

We work over the complex numbers. The generic curve of even genus $g = 2k$ is in finitely many ways a degree $k + 1$ cover of the projective line with $6k$ branch points. By the Hurwitz-Zeuthen formula these are all simple branch points. Here simple branch point means that the corresponding fiber has exactly one simple ramification point. The condition that two of the resulting $6k$ ramification points lie in the same fibre over the projective line defines a divisor D_2 in M_g . More precisely, a smooth curve C of genus $g = 2k$ defines a point of D_2 if it admits a degree $k + 1$ map to \mathbb{P}^1 with simple ramification points and $6k - 1$ branch points. Similarly, the condition that two ramification points collide (and then define a triple ramification point) defines a divisor D_3 in M_g . Their closures give divisors in \overline{M}_g , again denoted by D_2 and D_3 . These divisors are important and appeared already in the paper [11] of Harris.

Harris calculated the class of D_3 in [11] in 1984, but the class of D_2 escaped determination so far. By using a recent result of Kokotov, Korotkin and Zograf [15] we are now able to calculate this class. Besides the calculation of the class D_2 with global tools (i.e. without the use of test curves), another purpose of our paper is to study some aspects of the geometry of the map $\overline{H}_{d,g} \rightarrow \overline{M}_g$.

In order to formulate the result we recall that the Picard group with rational coefficients of the Deligne-Mumford stack \overline{M}_g is generated by the class λ of the Hodge bundle and the classes δ_j of the boundary divisors Δ_j for $j = 1, \dots, [g/2]$.

Our result reads as follows.

1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 14H10, 14H51.

Theorem 1.1. *Let $g = 2k$ be an even natural number. The class of D_2 on \overline{M}_g can be written as $c_\lambda \lambda + \sum_{j=0}^k c_j \delta_j$ with the coefficients c_λ and c_j given by*

$$c_\lambda = 6N \frac{6k-1}{2k-1} (k-2)(k+3),$$

and

$$c_0 = -\frac{2N}{2k-1} (k-2)(3k^2 + 4k - 1),$$

and for $1 \leq j \leq k$

$$c_j = -3N \frac{j(2k-j)}{2k-1} (6k^2 - 4k - 7) + \frac{9}{2} j(2k-j) \alpha(k, j).$$

Here $N = \binom{2k}{k+1}/k$ and $\alpha(k, j)$ is the combinatorial expression

$$\alpha(k, j) = \frac{j(2k-j) + k}{k(k+1)} \binom{j}{[j/2]} \binom{2k-j}{k-[j/2]} \quad \text{for } j \text{ even}$$

and

$$\alpha(k, j) = \frac{(j+1)(2k-j)}{k(k+1)} \binom{j+1}{1+[j/2]} \binom{2k-j-1}{k-1-[j/2]} \quad \text{for } j \text{ odd}.$$

2. THE HURWITZ SCHEME

We call a degree d cover $C_1 \rightarrow C_2$ of Riemann surfaces simple if every fibre has at least $d-1$ distinct points. Let $H_{g,d}$ be the Hurwitz scheme of simple covers of the projective line \mathbb{P}^1 of degree d and genus g with ordered branch points and $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ the compactification of the Hurwitz scheme by the admissible covers with an ordering of the branch points, see [13], p. 57. This is an irreducible projective scheme. Recall that two admissible covers $f_i : C_i \rightarrow P_i$ are considered equivalent if there exist isomorphisms $h : C_1 \rightarrow C_2$ and $\gamma : P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ (preserving the markings) with $f_2 \circ h = \gamma \circ f_1$.

In this paper we restrict to the case of even genus $g = 2k$ and degree $d = k+1$. Then the Brill-Noether number of linear systems of projective dimension $r = 1$ and degree d equals $\rho = g - (r+1)(g+r-d) = 0$. By the Hurwitz-Zeuthen formula the number of (simple) branch points is $b = 6k$ and the dimension $3g-3$ of the Hurwitz scheme equals that of \overline{M}_g .

There is a natural map $\pi : \overline{H}_{g,d} \rightarrow \overline{M}_g$ with \overline{M}_g the moduli space of stable curves of genus g , defined by contracting the unstable rational components of an admissible cover. Moreover, there is also a natural map q of $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ to the moduli space $\overline{M}_{0,b}$ of stable curves of genus 0 with b marked points. The Hurwitz space thus forms a correspondence between \overline{M}_{2k} and $\overline{M}_{0,6k}$:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{H}_{g,d} & \xrightarrow{q} & \overline{M}_{0,6k} \\ \downarrow \pi & & \\ \overline{M}_g & & \end{array}$$

For a general curve C of genus $g = 2k$ the number of g_d^1 's with $d = k+1$ equals $N = \binom{2k}{k+1}/k$, and the natural map $\pi : \overline{H}_{g,d} \rightarrow \overline{M}_g$ is generically finite of degree $(6k)! N$.

The boundary $\overline{H}_{g,d} - H_{g,d}$ consists of a finite number of divisors. An irreducible divisor in the boundary of $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ maps under q to an irreducible divisor in the boundary of $\overline{M}_{0,b}$. The irreducible boundary divisors of $\overline{M}_{0,b}$ correspond bijectively to the decompositions $\{1, \dots, b\} = \Lambda \sqcup \Lambda^c$ into two disjoint subsets Λ, Λ^c , each with at least two elements. We shall write S^Λ for such a boundary divisor with the rule that $S^\Lambda = S^{\Lambda^c}$. The generic member of S^Λ is a stable rational curve with two irreducible components, \mathbb{P}_1 and \mathbb{P}_2 , meeting in a point s such that the marked points corresponding to Λ all lie on one of \mathbb{P}_1 and \mathbb{P}_2 .

Under the map $\pi : \overline{H}_{g,d} \rightarrow \overline{M}_g$ an irreducible boundary divisor of $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ either maps to the boundary of \overline{M}_g or has a non-empty intersection with M_g . We first determine the boundary divisors that map dominantly to an irreducible divisor in the boundary of \overline{M}_g ; in a later section we determine the irreducible components of these divisors. Recall that the boundary $\overline{M}_g - M_g$ of \overline{M}_g consists of the irreducible divisors Δ_j with $0 \leq j \leq [g/2]$, where the generic element of Δ_0 is an irreducible one-nodal curve and the generic element of Δ_j is a curve with two irreducible components of genus j and $g - j$ meeting in one point.

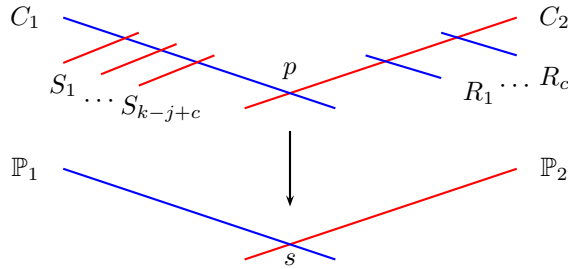
3. BOUNDARY DIVISORS MAPPING TO THE BOUNDARY OF M_g

We determine which divisors in the boundary of $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ with $g = 2k$ and $d = k + 1$ map dominantly to an irreducible boundary divisor of \overline{M}_g .

Proposition 3.1. *Let $0 \leq j \leq k$. There are $[j/2] + 1$ boundary divisors $E_{j,c}$ with $c = 0, \dots, [j/2]$ mapping dominantly to Δ_j under $\pi : \overline{H}_{g,d} \rightarrow \overline{M}_g$.*

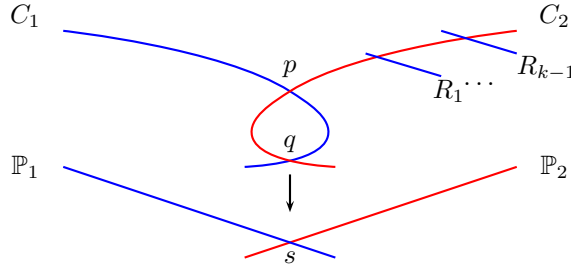
i) *For $j \geq 1$ the divisor $E_{j,c}$ decomposes as $\sum_{\Lambda} E_{j,c}^{\Lambda}$ with Λ running over the subsets of $\{1, \dots, 6k\}$ of cardinality $3j$, where we identify Λ with Λ^c if $j = k$. The general element $\varphi : X \rightarrow P$ of $E_{j,c}^{\Lambda}$ maps to a curve $P = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ with \mathbb{P}_1 (resp. \mathbb{P}_2) carrying the $6k - 3j$ (resp. $3j$) marked points of Λ^c (resp. Λ). The inverse image of \mathbb{P}_1 consists of a smooth curve C_1 of genus $2k - j$ and c smooth rational curves R_1, \dots, R_c , while the inverse image of \mathbb{P}_2 consists of a smooth curve C_2 of genus j and $k - j + c$ smooth rational curves S_1, \dots, S_{k-j+c} . Each R_{μ} meets C_2 in a single point q_{μ} and each S_{ν} meets C_1 in a single point p_{ν} . The curves C_1 and C_2 meet in a single point p .*

The map φ restricted to C_1 (resp. C_2) has degree $k + 1 - c$ (resp. $j + 1 - c$) and has degree 1 on the R_{μ} and S_{ν} . The p_{ν} and q_{μ} are not ramification points, but p has ramification degree $j + 1 - 2c$ and the points q_{μ}, p_{ν}, p all map to s .



ii) For $j = 0$ the divisor $E_0 = E_{0,0}$ decomposes as $\sum_{\Lambda} E_0^{\Lambda}$ with Λ running through the 2-element subsets of $\{1, \dots, 6k\}$. The general element $\varphi : X \rightarrow P$ of E_0^{Λ} has $P = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ with \mathbb{P}_1 (resp. \mathbb{P}_2) carrying the 2 (resp. $6k - 2$) marked points of Λ (resp. Λ^c). The inverse image of \mathbb{P}_1 consists of a smooth rational curve C_1 and $k - 1$ smooth rational curves R_1, \dots, R_{k-1} while the inverse image of \mathbb{P}_2 is a smooth curve C_2 of genus $2k - 1$. The curves C_1 and C_2 meet in two points p and q and each R_{μ} meets C_2 in a single point p_{μ} that is not a ramification point on C_2 .

The map φ restricted to C_2 has degree $k + 1$, while restricted to C_1 it has degree 2 and degree 1 on the R_{μ} .



Remark 3.2. Later we shall prove that the $E_{j,c}^{\Lambda}$ and E_0^{Λ} are irreducible.

We also need to determine the degree of the restriction of π to the divisor $E_{j,c}$.

Proposition 3.3.

i) For $j > 0$ the degree of the restriction $\pi_{j,c} : E_{j,c} \rightarrow \Delta_j$ of π to $E_{j,c}$ is

$$\frac{(6k)! (j+1-2c)^2}{(j+1)(2k-j+1)} \binom{j+1}{c} \binom{2k-j+1}{k+1-c}.$$

ii) For $j = 0$ the degree of the restriction $\pi_0 : E_0 \rightarrow \Delta_0$ of π to E_0 is

$$\frac{(6k)!}{2k} \binom{2k}{k+1} = \frac{(6k)!}{2} N.$$

Proof. We shall prove the two propositions 3.1 and 3.3 at the same time.

i) Suppose $j \geq 1$. We first show that the above loci $E_{j,c}$ in $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ defined by describing their general element are divisors in the boundary of $\overline{H}_{g,d}$. We apply [13], Theorem A, p. 71 [note that there is a misprint in the formulas (*) there: instead of $h^0(L(-2d-g-1)p) \geq 1$ one should read: $h^0(L[-(2d-g-1)]p) \geq 1$] with $g = j$ (resp. $g = 2k - j$) and $d = d_2 = j + 1 - c$ (resp. $d = d_1 = k + 1 - c$). For $g = j$ we have in the notation of loc. cit. $\min d = j/2 + 1$ and $\max d = j + 1$. Similarly for $g = 2k - j$ we have $\min d = (2k - j)/2 + 1$ and $\max d = k + 1 \leq 2k - j + 1$. Hence the range of d satisfies the requirements of the theorem. Observe also that $2d - g - 1 = j + 1 - 2c$. The theorem then implies that the generic pair (C_2, p) with C_2 of genus j and p a point of C_2 can be expressed in

$$a(j, d_2) = \frac{j+1-2c}{j+1} \binom{j+1}{c}$$

ways as a ramified cover of \mathbb{P}^1 of degree d_2 with all branch points simple except the image of p over which p is the only ramification point with degree $j + 1 - 2c$.

Similarly, the generic pair (C_1, p) with C_1 of genus $2k - j$ and $p \in C_1$ can be expressed in

$$a(2k - j, d_1) = \frac{j + 1 - 2c}{2k - j + 1} \binom{2k - j + 1}{k + 1 - c}$$

ways as a ramified cover of \mathbb{P}^1 of degree d_1 with all branch points simple except the image of p over which p is the only ramification point with degree $j + 1 - 2c$. By a dimension count we have now that the locus $E_{j,c}$ is pure of codimension 1 in $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ and hence $E_{j,c}$ defines a divisor.

The degree of the restricted map $\pi_{j,c} : E_{j,c} \rightarrow \Delta_j$ is given by

$$(6k)! a(j, d_2) a(2k - j, d_1)$$

and this equals

$$(6k)! \frac{j + 1 - 2c}{j + 1} \binom{j + 1}{c} \frac{j + 1 - 2c}{2k - j + 1} \binom{2k - j + 1}{k + 1 - c}.$$

But by the identity

$$\sum_{c=0}^{[j/2]} \frac{(j + 1 - 2c)^2}{(j + 1)(2k - j + 1)} \binom{j + 1}{c} \binom{2k - j + 1}{k + 1 - c} = \frac{1}{k} \binom{2k}{k + 1}$$

we have $\sum_{c=0}^{[j/2]} \deg \pi_{j,c} = \deg \pi = N$ and since $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ is projective and irreducible and \overline{M}_g is projective, irreducible and smooth in codimension 2, there is no room for other divisors in the boundary mapping dominantly to Δ_j .

ii) For $j = 0$ the analysis gives that the curve described in the Proposition 3.1 ii) is a general member of a divisor which maps to Δ_0 . Indeed, in this situation $\rho = 1$ and hence the curve C_2 possesses a g_{k+1}^1 passing through two generic points: the pre-image of the space W_{k+1}^1 in $\text{Sym}^{k+1} C_2$ is 2-dimensional and hence intersects $p + q + \text{Sym}^{k-1} C_2$ (which of class x^2 , where x is the ample class representing the divisor $p + \text{Sym}^k C_2$, see [1] Ch. VII, Prop. 2.2) for every choice of p, q . The maps $C_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_i$ are not ramified at the points p, q . Indeed, by the above mentioned Theorem A in [13], a generic couple (C_2, p) , with $g(C_2) = 2k - 1$, possesses a finite number of pencils γ of degree $k + 1$ with $\gamma \geq 2p$. Therefore, for a generic q there is no such pencil with $\gamma \geq 2p + q$. By [10], Main Theorem 2c, p. 235, there are $\frac{1}{k} \binom{2k}{k+1} = N$ distinct such linear systems.

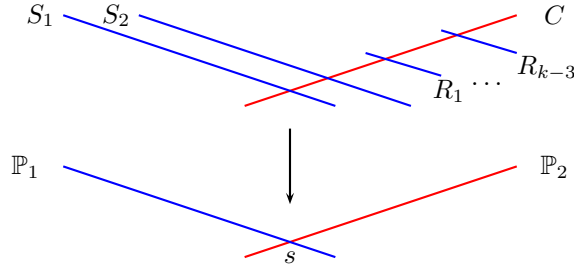
Note that the symmetric group \mathbb{S}_{6k} does not act freely on E_0 , since we can compose π with the automorphism of $P = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ that is the identity on \mathbb{P}_2 , fixes the intersection point s and exchanges the two branch points on \mathbb{P}_1 . This lifts to an automorphism of C_1 fixing p and q and interchanging the ramification points. Therefore the degree of the restricted map $\pi_0 : E_0 \rightarrow \Delta_0$ is $\frac{(6k)!}{2} N$, which is half of the generic degree of the map $\pi : \overline{H}_{d,g} \rightarrow \overline{M}_g$. On the other hand, a local analysis shows, see [13], bottom of p. 76, that the map π is simply ramified along the divisor E_0 . This shows that E_0 is a divisor in the boundary which maps dominantly to Δ_0 and there is no room for other divisors. \square

4. BOUNDARY DIVISORS NOT MAPPING TO THE BOUNDARY OF M_g

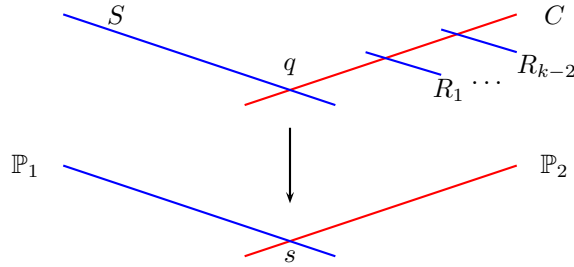
We now determine the divisors in the boundary $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ that map dominantly to a divisor in \overline{M}_g that hits M_g .

Proposition 4.1. *There are two divisors E_2 and E_3 in the boundary of $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ that under π map dominantly to a divisor in \overline{M}_g that has non-zero intersection with M_g . We have a decomposition $E_2 = \sum_{\Lambda, \alpha} E_2^{\Lambda, \alpha}$ into $2 \binom{6k}{2}$ divisors with two possibilities for α and $\Lambda \subset \{1, \dots, 6k\}$ and $\#\Lambda = 2$. Similarly, we have a decomposition $E_3 = \sum_{\Lambda} E_3^{\Lambda}$ in $\binom{6k}{2}$ divisors. Their description is as follows.*

i) *Each general member $\varphi : X \rightarrow P$ of $E_2^{\Lambda, \alpha}$ maps to a curve $P = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ with \mathbb{P}_1 (resp. \mathbb{P}_2) carrying the 2 (resp. $6k - 2$) marked points of Λ (resp. Λ^c). The inverse image of \mathbb{P}_2 is a smooth curve C of genus g mapping with degree $k + 1$ to \mathbb{P}_2 , while the inverse image of \mathbb{P}_1 consists of $k - 3$ smooth rational curves R_1, \dots, R_{k-3} mapping with degree 1 to \mathbb{P}_1 and two smooth rational curves S_1, S_2 mapping with degree 2 to \mathbb{P}_1 . The intersection points q_i of S_i with C are ramification points and α is a marking of the q_i .*



ii) *Each general member $\varphi : X \rightarrow P$ of E_3^{Λ} maps to a curve $P = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ with \mathbb{P}_1 (resp. \mathbb{P}_2) carrying the 2 (resp. $6k - 2$) marked points of Λ (resp. Λ^c). The inverse image of \mathbb{P}_2 is a smooth curve C of genus g mapping with degree $k + 1$ to \mathbb{P}_2 , while the inverse image of \mathbb{P}_1 consists of $k - 2$ smooth rational curves R_1, \dots, R_{k-2} mapping with degree 1 to \mathbb{P}_1 and one smooth rational curve S mapping with degree 3 to \mathbb{P}_1 . The intersection point q of S with C is a ramification point of degree 3, while the intersections of C with the R_ν are not ramification points on C .*



Remark 4.2. Later we shall prove that the divisors $E_2^{\Lambda, \alpha}$ and E_3^{Λ} are irreducible divisors.

Proof. If we want the image of an admissible cover to be a smooth curve of genus g we must have over (say) \mathbb{P}_2 a smooth curve of genus $g = 2k$ and no rational

components. Indeed, otherwise the restriction of the covering map on C has degree $\leq k = d - 1$. But then $\rho \leq -2$ and hence the image cannot be a divisor, see [6], Thm. 1.1. Over \mathbb{P}_1 we then have only rational curves. A naive dimension count shows that the number of branch points on \mathbb{P}_2 outside the singular point should be $b - 2$ and hence on \mathbb{P}_1 there should be 2. In fact, in this case the total number of branch points on \mathbb{P}_2 is $b - 1$ and hence the number of parameters for the curve C is $b - 1 - 3 = 6k - 4 = 3g - 4$ as required (and this is the only case where this happens). Then, over \mathbb{P}_1 only two cases are possible, namely the ones described in the statement of the proposition, see also [12], p. 181-83 and Figures 3.146 on p. 177, and 3.154 on p. 183 (the first case corresponds to the situation where two branch points come together but the two ramification points remain distinct points on the same fiber and the second to the case where the two ramification points come together too). Note that in the first case each of the S_i contain one marked point not mapping to s . This gives the marking α . \square

Remark 4.3. For later use we notice that the Hurwitz number of degree 3 covers of \mathbb{P}^1 of genus 0 with one triple ramification point and two simple branch points is 1. The involution on \mathbb{P}^1 fixing the triple branch point and interchanging the other two branch points lifts to the cover. Similarly, the Hurwitz number of degree 2 covers of genus 0 with two branch points is 1 and the involution interchanging the two branch points and fixing a third point lifts to the cover.

Lemma 4.4. *The formal local ring that pro-represents the infinitesimal deformations of a general point of E_3^Λ is smooth, but for a general point of $E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$ it equals*

$$\mathbb{C}[[t_{11}, t_{12}, t_2, \dots, t_{b-3}]] / \langle t_{11}^2 - t_{12}^2 \rangle.$$

The corresponding point on the coarse moduli space $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ is smooth.

Proof. The result for E_3^Λ follows from [13], p. 62. For each general point of $E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$ the complete local ring pro-representing the infinitesimal deformations equals

$$\mathbb{C}[[t_1, \dots, t_{b-3}, t_{11}, t_{12}]] / \langle t_{11}^2 - t_1, t_{12}^2 - t_1 \rangle \cong \mathbb{C}[[t_{11}, t_{12}, t_2, \dots, t_{b-3}]] / \langle t_{11}^2 - t_{12}^2 \rangle.$$

Indeed, for a cover $C \rightarrow P$ locally over $s = \mathbb{P}_1 \cap \mathbb{P}_2$ the equations near q_i at the two rational tails S_i are $x_i y_i = t_{1i}$ for $i = 1, 2$. The involutions on these tails are given by $y_i \mapsto -y_i$ and this induces $t_{11} \mapsto -t_{11}$ and $t_{12} \mapsto -t_{12}$. Hence the quotient is the smooth ring $\mathbb{C}[[u, t_2, \dots, t_{b-3}]]$ and it is the complete local ring of the coarse moduli space $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ at a general point of $E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$. \square

5. THE TRACE CURVE OF A PENCIL

In this section we collect a few results about trace curves that we need in the sequel. Let C be smooth curve of genus g together with a pencil (a linear system of projective dimension 1) of degree d , say γ . We define the *trace curve* of γ by

$$T_\gamma = \{(p, q) \in C \times C : \gamma \geq p + q\}.$$

Here by $\gamma \geq p + q$ we mean that there is an effective divisor in γ containing p and q . The following lemma gives information on the singularities that T_γ might have. In the following we shall assume that our pencils are base point free.

Lemma 5.1. *If γ is base-point free then T_γ is smooth except for possible singularities at points (p, q) with both p and q ramification points of γ . A point (p, p) with p a ramification point of order m (of the map to \mathbb{P}^1) gives an ordinary singularity*

of order $m - 1$ on T_γ . Moreover, if $(p, q) \in T_\gamma$ with $p \neq q$ and p and q simple ramification points then the singularity of T_γ at (p, q) is a simple node.

Proof. Let $\{f, g\}$ be a basis of the pencil γ and let (p, p) be a point of T_γ and let z be a local coordinate at p . Then T_γ is locally at (p, p) given by $h = 0$ with

$$h(z_1, z_2) = \frac{f(z_1)g(z_2) - f(z_2)g(z_1)}{z_1 - z_2}.$$

We may assume that $\text{ord}_p(f) = m > 0$ and $\text{ord}_p(g) = 0$. Write $f = z^m f_1$ and find in the local ring

$$h(z_1, z_2) = \frac{z_1^m - z_2^m}{z_1 - z_2} f_1(0)g(0),$$

so locally at (p, p) the curve T_γ consists of $m - 1$ branches passing transversally through (p, p) .

If $(p, q) \in T_\gamma$ with $p \neq q$ and z (resp. w) a local coordinate at p (resp. q) we write $f = f_1(z)$ and $f = f_2(w)$ and similarly $g = g_1(z)$ and $g = g_2(w)$ in the local rings of p and q . The equation of T_γ is then $h(z, w) = f_1(z)g_2(w) - f_2(w)g_1(z) = 0$. Write $f_1 = a_0 + a_1z + \dots$ and $g_1 = b_0 + b_1z + \dots$; furthermore $f_2 = c_0 + c_1w + \dots$ and $g_2 = d_0 + d_1w + \dots$ and find that a singularity at (p, q) means that besides $a_0d_0 - b_0c_0 = 0$ we have $a_1d_0 - b_1c_0 = 0$ and $a_0d_1 - b_0c_1 = 0$. We may assume that $a_0 = 0$ and $b_0 \neq 0$, hence $c_0 = 0$ and $d_0 \neq 0$, so that a singularity means $a_1 = c_1 = 0$, i.e. both p and q are ramification points. Then the next term in h is $a_2d_0z^2 - c_2b_0w^2$ and this shows that if a_2 and c_2 do not vanish we have a simple node. \square

Lemma 5.2. *Let γ be a base point free g_d^1 with all branch points simple except one with arbitrary ramification. Then T_γ is irreducible.*

Proof. Consider the map $T_\gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ defined as the composition of the first projection $T_\gamma \rightarrow C$ composed with the map $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ defined by γ . All singular points and all the ramification points of $T_\gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ lie over the branch points of $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. So for both coverings we consider the same monodromy group (π_1 of the punctured line). Since $T_\gamma \subset C \times C$ the monodromy action for T_γ is induced by the monodromy action for C . By showing that the latter is doubly transitive the result will follow. Since $C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is simply branched except possibly at one point the monodromy is generated by the transpositions at the simple branch points (since the product of the permutations of all branch points is 1). We thus see that this generates a transitive subgroup of \mathbb{S}_d , hence it is the whole symmetric group and therefore doubly transitive. \square

Corollary 5.3. *The trace curves induced by the pencils on C_1, C_2 as in i) of Proposition 3.1 and on C as in ii) of Proposition 4.1 have one singular point which is an ordinary singularity and lies on the diagonal. The trace curve induced by the pencil on C_2 as in ii) of Proposition 3.1 is smooth. The trace curve induced by the pencil on C as in i) of Proposition 4.1 has two nodal singularities at two symmetric points. Moreover all the above trace curves are irreducible.*

6. AN IRREDUCIBILITY RESULT

In this section we shall prove that the boundary divisors $E_{j,c}^\Lambda$ defined in Proposition 3.1 and the boundary divisors $E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$, E_3^Λ defined in Proposition 4.1 are irreducible. We start with the result for E_2 and E_3 .

Let \underline{c} be a conjugacy class of the symmetric group \mathbb{S}_d on d objects. It is given by a partition of d . We consider the Hurwitz space $\mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ parametrizing isomorphism classes of (connected) Riemann surfaces that are degree d covers of \mathbb{P}^1 that are simply branched at b (unordered) points of the projective line different from infinity and have ramification type \underline{c} over infinity. This has the structure of a smooth analytic space; this may be proved as in [9].

We define $\Pi_b := (\mathbb{C}^1)^{\times b} - \Delta$ with Δ the big diagonal and $\Sigma_b := \text{Sym}^b \mathbb{C} - D$, with D the discriminant locus and then have a natural map $p : \Pi_b \rightarrow \Sigma_b$.

There is a natural covering map $\mu : \mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}} \rightarrow \Sigma_b$ by assigning to each point of $\mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ the set of b points with simple branching. We get a projection map

$$\text{pr}_2 : \mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}} \times_{\Sigma_b} \Pi_b \rightarrow \Pi_b.$$

Let now $H_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ be the Hurwitz space parametrizing isomorphism classes of (connected) Riemann surfaces that are degree d covers of \mathbb{P}^1 simply branched at b *ordered* points of the projective line and have an extra point with ramification of type \underline{c} , modulo the equivalence relation that two such covers $f_i : C_i \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ are equivalent if there exist isomorphisms $h : C_1 \rightarrow C_2$ and $\gamma : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with $f_2 \circ h = \gamma \circ f_1$.

There is a natural surjective map

$$m : \mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}} \times_{\Sigma_b} \Pi_b \rightarrow H_{d,b,\underline{c}}, \quad (*)$$

given by associating to the cover $f : C \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and a set of ordered branch points $\{a_1, \dots, a_b\}$ the cover with its ordered branch points.

Theorem 6.1. *With the notations as before and \underline{c} the conjugacy class of $\phi = (12)(34)$ or of $\phi = (123)$ the Hurwitz space $H_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ is irreducible.*

Corollary 6.2. *The divisors $E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$ and E_3^Λ are irreducible.*

We first deduce the corollary from the theorem. With \underline{c} the type of a 3-cycle, say (123), and with $b = 6k - 2$ we have a natural inclusion $\nu : H_{d,b,\underline{c}} \rightarrow E_3^\Lambda$ given as follows. A point of $H_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ corresponds to a cover $C_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ of the projective line with an ordering of the $6k - 2$ branch points (which we assume to be indexed by the set Λ^c). Then ν sends this point to the point of E_3^Λ corresponding to the admissible cover $X \rightarrow P = \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$, with \mathbb{P}_1 containing the marked points p_i with $i \in \Lambda$ and X the curve with C_2 over \mathbb{P}_2 , while over \mathbb{P}_1 we have a union of rational curves attached at the ramification points of C_2 over infinity with the appropriate ramification conditions. Note that the positions of the two points p_i , $i \in \Lambda$, on \mathbb{P}_1 do not matter because of the automorphism group of \mathbb{P}^1 , cf. also Remark 4.3. This is a dominant map since its image contains the general member of E_3^Λ . Since $H_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ is irreducible we conclude that E_3^Λ is irreducible. Similarly for $E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$, but here we have to take into account a marking of the two ramification points of degree 2 on C_2 lying over the same point.

Proof. We prove the theorem by showing that the monodromy of pr_2 acts transitively on the fibres and this implies that the fibre product $\mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}} \times_{\Sigma_b} \Pi_b$ is connected and by the smoothness it is then irreducible and therefore its image $H_{d,b,\underline{c}}$ is irreducible too.

We choose a point $A \in \Sigma_b$ and a point of Π_b mapping to A under p . That is, we order the points of A , say $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_b\}$. The points of the fiber $\mu^{-1}(A)$ correspond to the \mathbb{S}_d -conjugacy classes of b -tuples $[t_1, \dots, t_b]$ with t_i a transposition

in the symmetric group \mathbb{S}_d such that these generate \mathbb{S}_d and such that the product $t_1 \cdots t_b$ has type \underline{c} .

By fixing a permutation ϕ from the conjugacy class \underline{c} we can then describe the fibre $\mu^{-1}(A)$ as the quotient

$$\Xi_\phi^{d,b}/G_\phi,$$

where $G_\phi \subset \mathbb{S}_d$ is the stabilizer of ϕ under conjugation and $\Xi_\phi^{d,b}$ is the set

$$\Xi_\phi^{d,b} = \{[t_1, \dots, t_b], t_i \text{ are transpositions generating } \mathbb{S}_d, t_1 \cdots t_b = \phi\}$$

on which G_ϕ acts by conjugation.

According to [14], Theorem 1, the braid group $B_b = \pi_1(\Sigma_b, A)$ acts transitively on $\Xi_\phi^{d,b}$. We consider now the two cases, $\phi = (123)$ and $\phi = (12)(34)$ and we prove that in both cases the pure braid group $P_b = \pi_1(\Pi_b, \{a_1, \dots, a_b\})$ acts transitively on $\Xi_\phi^{d,b}$. Note that $B_b/P_b \cong \mathbb{S}_b$.

We work as in [4], proof of Lemma 3.2. We denote by Γ_i , $i = 1, \dots, b-1$, the standard generators of the braid group B_d . The action of Γ_i on $\Xi_\phi^{d,b}$ sends $[t_1, \dots, t_i, t_{i+1}, \dots, t_b]$ to $[t_1, \dots, t_{i+1}, t_i t_{i+1}, \dots, t_b]$. Moreover, Γ_i interchanges the points a_i and a_{i+1} . We examine now separately the two cases:

Case i: $\phi = (123)$. We start with the element $[t_1, \dots, t_b] \in \Xi_\phi^{d,b}$. By the above transitivity result we can find an element Γ of B_b which sends $[t_1, \dots, t_b]$ to the following element of $\Xi_\phi^{d,b}$:

$$\sigma_0 = [(13), (12), (14), (14), \dots, (1d-1), (1d-1), (1d), \dots, (1d)],$$

where the last transposition $(1d)$ appears $b-2(d-3)$ times (which by the Hurwitz-Zeuthen formula is an even number).

We now consider the elements Γ_i^3 , $i = 1, \dots, b-1$. The action by such an element interchanges a_i and a_{i+1} and so the above set of elements acts transitively on the permutation group \mathbb{S}_b of the indices. On the other hand we observe that it acts trivially on σ_0 , because the supports of two consecutive transpositions in σ_0 have a common part: if $[(mn), (kl)]$ denote the i th and $(i+1)$ th element in σ_0 , then if $(mn) = (kl)$ the action of Γ_i is trivial, and if $n = k$ but $n \neq m \neq l$ then the action of Γ_i^3 is given by

$$[(mn), (nl)] \rightarrow [(nl), (ml)] \rightarrow [(ml), (mn)] \rightarrow [(mn), (nl)].$$

Because of the transitivity of the action of the set Γ_i^3 , $i = 1, \dots, b-1$, on \mathbb{S}_b we may compose Γ with an appropriate sequence of the elements Γ_i^3 so that the composition belongs to the pure braid group P_b and the action still sends our b -tuple $[t_1, \dots, t_b]$ to the fixed element σ_0 . This proves that P_b acts transitively on $\Xi_\phi^{d,b}$, with $\phi = (123)$.

Case ii: $\phi = (12)(34)$. We work as before with

$$\sigma_0 = [(12), (13), (13), (34), (14), (14), \dots, (1d-1), (1d-1), (1d), \dots, (1d)],$$

where the last transposition $(1d)$ appears $b-2(d-2)$ times (which is an even number).

This proves that in the two cases the product $\mathcal{H}_{d,b,\underline{c}} \times_{\Sigma_b} \Pi_b$ is connected. \square

Proposition 6.3. *Each divisor $E_{j,c}^\Lambda$ as in Proposition 3.1 is irreducible.*

Proof. The irreducibility of the divisors $E_{j,c}^\Lambda$ is proved in a way similar to the case E_3 . With $d_1 = k + 1 - c$, $b_1 = 6k - 3j$ and $\phi = (1\ 2 \dots j + 1 - 2c)$ we define $\sigma_0 = [t_1, \dots, t_{6k-3j}]$ by taking $t_\nu = (1, j + 2 - 2c - \nu)$ for $\nu = 1, \dots, j - 2c$, and $t_{j-2c+2\mu+1} = t_{j-2c+2\mu+2} = (1, j + 2 - 2c + \mu)$ for $\mu = 0, \dots, k - j + c - 1$ and the remaining t_ν are equal to $(1\ 2)$, i.e. σ_0 is equal to

$$[(1, j+1-2c), \dots, (12), (1, j+2-2c), (1, j+2-2c), \dots, (1d_1), (1d_1), (12), \dots, (12)].$$

Note that σ_0 contains all the transpositions $(1k)$, $k = 1, \dots, d_1 = k + 1 - c$, hence it generates the symmetric group \mathbb{S}_{d_1} . The last transposition (12) appears $[6k - 3j] - [(j - 2c) + 2(k - j + c)]$ times which is the even number $4k - 2j$. Hence the product of the transpositions contained in σ_0 is ϕ . With \underline{c} the type of ϕ , an argument similar to the case E_3 shows that the corresponding Hurwitz space $H_{d_1, b_1, \underline{c}}$ with ordered branch points is irreducible.

Similarly we show that the Hurwitz space $H_{d_2, b_2, \underline{c}}$ is irreducible with $d_2 = j + 1 - c$, $b_2 = 3j$, and \underline{c} the type of $\phi = (12 \dots j + 1 - 2c)$, by defining $\sigma_0 = [t_1, \dots, t_{3j}]$ with t_1, \dots, t_{j-2c} as in the preceding paragraph and $t_{j-2c+2\mu+1} = t_{j-2c+2\mu+2} = (1, j + 2 - 2c + \mu)$ for $\mu = 0, \dots, c - 1$ and by setting $t_\mu = (1\ 2)$ for the remaining indices. The last transposition (12) appears an even number $3j - [(j - 2c) + 2c] = 2j$ of times. Therefore the space $H_{d_1, b_1, \underline{c}} \times H_{d_2, b_2, \underline{c}}$ is irreducible.

We now define the inclusion $\nu : H_{d_1, b_1, \underline{c}} \times H_{d_2, b_2, \underline{c}} \rightarrow E_{j,c}^\Lambda$ as follows: We assume that the $b_1 = 6k - 3j$ marked points of $H_{d_1, b_1, \underline{c}}$ take values in the set Λ^c and the $b_2 = 3j$ marked points of $H_{d_2, b_2, \underline{c}}$ take values in the set Λ . A point $h_1 \in H_{d_1, b_1, \underline{c}}$ (resp. $h_2 \in H_{d_2, b_2, \underline{c}}$) corresponds to a curve C_1 (resp. C_2) of genus $2k - j$ (resp. j) with a $g_{d_1}^1$ (resp. $g_{d_2}^1$) having simple branching except in one fiber which has a point p_1 (resp. p_2) of ramification degree $j + 1 - 2c$ and simple ramification everywhere else. We then define $\nu(h_1, h_2)$ to be the admissible cover X constructed by the above data as in Proposition 3.1 i) by joining the curves C_1 and C_2 at the points p_1 and p_2 respectively and attaching rational tails appropriately. The map ν is a dominant map since its image contains the general member of $E_{j,c}^\Lambda$. Since $H_{d_1, b_1, \underline{c}} \times H_{d_2, b_2, \underline{c}}$ is irreducible we conclude that $E_{j,c}^\Lambda$ is irreducible. \square

For the divisor E_0 we have a decomposition $E_0 = \sum_\Lambda E_0^\Lambda$ with Λ running over the subsets of $\{1, \dots, 6k\}$ with 2 elements. We prove that E_0^Λ is irreducible.

Proposition 6.4. *The divisor E_0^Λ as in Proposition 3.1 ii) is irreducible.*

Proof. Consider the Hurwitz space $H_{k+1, 6k-2}$ parametrizing isomorphism classes of (connected) Riemann surfaces of genus $2k - 1$ that are degree $k + 1$ covers of \mathbb{P}^1 simply branched at $6k - 2$ ordered points of the projective line. Let \mathcal{C}_H be the universal curve over $H_{k+1, 6k-2}$. On $\mathcal{C}_H \times_{H_{k+1, 6k-2}} \mathcal{C}_H$ we consider the universal trace curve \mathcal{T} ; the fiber \mathcal{T}_h of \mathcal{T} over a point $h \in H_{k+1, 6k-2}$ is the trace curve $\{(x, y) \in C \times C : x + y \leq \gamma\}$ corresponding to γ , the g_{k+1}^1 associated to h . The curve \mathcal{T}_h is an irreducible curve because the g_{k+1}^1 has simple branching, see section 5. Therefore \mathcal{T} is an irreducible space. We now define a natural $2 : 1$ map $\nu : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow E_0^\Lambda$ as follows. We let the $6k - 2$ branch points of C take values in the set Λ^c . A point h of \mathcal{T} corresponds to a curve C with a g_{k+1}^1 as above, say γ , and a couple (p, q) of points of C with $\gamma \geq p + q$. We then define $\nu(h)$ to be the admissible cover as in Proposition 3.1 ii), with $C_2 = C$ and the points p, q as above. We attach to C_2 the rational curves C_1 and R_1, \dots, R_{k-1} as in Proposition 3.1. As in the case of E_3 the position of the branch points on \mathbb{P}^1 does not matter. The map ν is a dominant

map since its image contains the general member of E_0^Λ . Since \mathcal{T} is irreducible we conclude that E_0^Λ is irreducible. \square

7. THE DEGREE OF π RESTRICTED TO E_3 AND E_2

We shall denote the image of the divisor E_3 (resp. E_2) under the morphism $\pi : \overline{H}_{2k,k+1} \rightarrow \overline{M}_{2k}$ by D_3 (resp. D_2). We know that E_3 decomposes as a union of $\binom{6k}{2}$ irreducible divisors E_3^Λ , with $\#\Lambda = 2$ and similarly $E_2 = \sum_{\Lambda,\alpha} E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha}$ with $2\binom{6k}{2}$ components. It follows from the results of the preceding section that the degree of $\pi : E_3^\Lambda \rightarrow D_3$ (resp. $\pi : E_2^{\Lambda,\alpha} \rightarrow D_2$) is the same as the degree of a map $H_{k+1,6k-2,\underline{c}} \rightarrow D_3$ with \underline{c} the type of a 3-cycle (resp. of a cycle of type (12)(34)). In fact, the Hurwitz space $H_{k+1,6k-2,\underline{c}}$ can be identified with the Hurwitz space $H_{k+1,6k-2,3}$ (resp. $H_{k+1,6k-2,2+2}$), that parametrizes $k+1$ coverings $C \rightarrow D$ with D a $6k-1$ pointed curve $(D, p_1, \dots, p_{6k-1})$ of genus 0 and C a connected smooth curve of genus $2k$ which has over p_1 one point of triple ramification (resp. two simple ramification points) and is simply branched at the points p_2, \dots, p_{6k-1} and unramified everywhere else. We know that $H_{k+1,6k-2,3}$ (resp. $H_{k+1,6k-2,2+2}$) is irreducible and hence its compactification $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3}$ (resp. $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,2+2}$) by admissible covers (see [3], Section 5) is irreducible.

Theorem 7.1. *The degree of π restricted to E_3 is $(6k)!/2$. The degree of π restricted to E_2 is $(6k)!$.*

In view of the discussion above it suffices to prove that the degree of the map $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3} \rightarrow D_3$ (resp. $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,2} \rightarrow D_2$) equals $(6k-2)!$, in other words that the degree is 1 modulo the action of \mathbb{S}_{6k-2} . Since $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3}$ is irreducible it suffices to find an appropriate smooth point of D_3 and determine the degree of the fiber over this point.

For this we consider linear systems g_{k+1}^1 on a generic curve of genus $2k-1$ with $6k-4$ simple branch points and one branch point over which there is one triple ramification point (resp. two double ramification points). We call such a pencil of degree $k+1$ of type (3) (resp. of type (2, 2)).

Recall that according to Harris ([11], Thm 2.1) for a general curve C' of genus $2k-1$ the number of pencils of degree $k+1$ and of type (3) is finite and equals

$$b(k) = 12 \frac{k-1}{k} \binom{2k}{k+1}.$$

Similarly, by the same result (cf. loc. cit.) for a general C' of genus $2k-1$ and a general point p on C' there are finitely many pencils γ of degree $k+1$ on C' with the property that $\gamma \geq 2p$. Their number equals

$$a(k) = \frac{1}{k} \binom{2k}{k+1}.$$

Moreover, for a general C' of genus $2k-1$ and a general point p the number of pairs (γ, q) with γ a pencil of degree $k+1$ and $\gamma \geq p+2q$ is finite and equals

$$c(k) = 5 \frac{k-1}{k} \binom{2k}{k+1}.$$

Lemma 7.2. *Let C' be a general curve of genus $2k-1$ and let p be a general point of C' . Then there exists a point q on C' such that*

- (1) *there exists a unique pencil γ on C' of degree $k + 1$ and type (3) with $\gamma \geq p + q$;*
- (2) *there does not exist a pencil γ' on C' of degree $k + 1$ with $\gamma' \geq 2p + q$ or with $\gamma' \geq p + 2q$.*

Proof. Let γ_i with $i = 1, \dots, b(k)$ be the type (3) pencils of degree $k + 1$ and let $T_3 = \cup_{i=1}^{b(k)} T_{\gamma_i}$ be the union of the trace curves associated to the γ_i . Note that by Lemma 5.2 each T_{γ_i} is irreducible and contained in $C' \times C'$ and thus T_3 has a projection $\tau_3 : T_3 \rightarrow C'$ to the first factor. We now choose a pair (p, q) in T_3 which is sufficiently general; this means that p is not contained in the image under τ_3 of any multiple point of T_3 and p is not contained in a fibre of a γ_i containing a ramification point of γ_i ; in other words $\#\tau_3^{-1}(p) = kb(k)$.

We set $\Sigma_p = \tau_3^{-1}(p)$. The above p is a general point on C' . We consider the pencils $\gamma'_1, \dots, \gamma'_{a(k)}$ of degree $k + 1$ on C' with $\gamma'_i \geq 2p$. Let

$$\Sigma'_p = \{r' \in C' : \gamma'_i \geq 2p + r' \text{ for some } 1 \leq i \leq a(k)\}.$$

Then by the result of Harris ([11], p. 44) we have $\#\Sigma'_p = (k - 1)a(k)$ and moreover, if we define

$$\Sigma''_p = \{r'' \in C' : \gamma'_i \geq p + 2r'' \text{ for some } 1 \leq i \leq c(k)\}$$

we have by the shape of $a(k)$, $b(k)$ and $c(k)$ that $\#\Sigma_p > \#\Sigma'_p + \#\Sigma''_p$. Then we can choose a point q in $\Sigma_p - (\Sigma'_p \cup \Sigma''_p)$ and by taking for γ the unique γ_i such that $(p, q) \in T_{\gamma_i}$ the pencil γ and the points p and q satisfy the conditions of our lemma. \square

Note the similarity of the argument with considerations of Harris in [11], p. 458.

We now work out the case of E_3 . After completing that case we give the modifications in the proof to make it work for E_2 too.

We now take a generic curve C' of genus $2k - 1$ and a pencil of degree $k + 1$ of type (3), say γ , on C' and a couple of points p, q as in the lemma. Then the nodal curve $C = C'/(p \sim q)$ determines a point $[C]$ of \overline{M}_g with $g = 2k$ and this point lies on the divisor Δ_0 .

Proposition 7.3. *The set-theoretic fibre of the map $\pi' : \overline{H}_{k+1, 6k-2, 3}/\mathbb{S}_{6k-2} \rightarrow D_3$ over the point $[C]$ consists of one point.*

Proof. We first describe the admissible cover that represents the unique point of the fibre. It is the admissible cover $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ with $\mathbb{P}_1 \cup \mathbb{P}_2$ the rational curve consisting of two copies of \mathbb{P}^1 intersecting transversally in one point s . Over \mathbb{P}_2 the curve X has a component C' with a covering $C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ determined by γ and the fibre over s contains p and q . Over \mathbb{P}_1 the curve X is the union of a rational curve R which is a double cover of \mathbb{P}_1 intersecting C' at the points p and q with no ramification at these points and having two simple marked branch points and $k - 1$ rational curves R_i mapping isomorphically to \mathbb{P}_1 and intersecting C' at the remaining $k - 1$ points of the fibre over s different from p and q .

We now analyze the uniqueness. The locus of $[C]$ as constructed above has dimension $6k - 5$: the curve C' is generic of genus $2k - 1$ so it contributes $6k - 6$ to the dimension and the pair (p, q) is a generic point of the trace curve T_γ in $C' \times C'$ so it contributes 1. (Note that p was chosen general on C and that results in finitely many choices for q .) Since the locus of the admissible covers in $\overline{H}_{k+1, 6k-2, 3}$ mapping to a rational curve with more than two components has dimension $\leq 6k - 6$ we

conclude that an admissible cover in $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3}$ mapping to $[C]$ will correspond to a cover of a rational curve with exactly two components.

Such an admissible cover has by definition a single triple ramification point over a branch point p_1 lying on \mathbb{P}_1 or on \mathbb{P}_2 and not on their intersection. In order to map to $[C]$, it should contain over \mathbb{P}_2 the curve C' and over \mathbb{P}_1 a rational component R intersecting C' exactly at the points p, q and other rational components R_j , each of which intersects C' at a unique point q_j . Since the gonality of the generic curve of genus $2k-1$ is $k+1$ (i.e., the minimum degree of a non-constant map of C' to \mathbb{P}_2), there is no room for other rational components over \mathbb{P}_2 .

We distinguish two cases: (i) $p_1 \in \mathbb{P}_2$; (ii) $p_1 \in \mathbb{P}_1$. In the first case, if $p_1 \in \mathbb{P}_2$ then the map $C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ is of type (3) and by the choice of p and q it coincides with our γ . Then we find that $R \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ is a $2:1$ covering and the remaining components R_j map isomorphically to \mathbb{P}_1 . We thus retrieve the cover X described in the first paragraph of our proof.

In the second case, if $p_1 \in \mathbb{P}_1$ then $C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ is described by a degree $k+1$ pencil γ' . Then either R or one of the R_j contains a ramification point of degree 3 lying over p_1 . If this ramification point lies on R then γ' has the property that $\gamma' \geq 2p + q$ or $\gamma' \geq p + 2q$ which is excluded by lemma 7.2. If some R_j contains this ramification point then q_j has ramification degree ≥ 3 which contradicts the generality of (p, q) . \square

We now do the E_2 case which is similar. For this we need the fact that for a general curve C' of genus $2k-1$ the number of pencils on C' of degree $k+1$ and type $(2, 2)$ equals

$$d(k) = 12 \frac{(k-1)(k-2)}{k} \binom{2k}{k+1}.$$

This can be calculated as in Harris [11]. We also need an analogue of lemma 7.2.

Lemma 7.4. *Let C' be a general curve of genus $2k-1$ and p a general point of C' . Then there exists a point q on C' such that*

- (1) *there exists a unique pencil δ on C' of degree $k+1$ and type $(2, 2)$ with $\delta \geq p + q$;*
- (2) *there does not exist a pair (δ', q') with δ' a pencil of degree $k+1$ and a point q' on C' with $\delta' \geq p + q + 2q'$.*

Proof. Let δ_j with $j = 1, \dots, d(k)$ be the type $(2, 2)$ pencils of degree $k+1$ and let $T_2 = \cup_{j=1}^{d(k)} T_{\delta_j}$ be the union of the trace curves. We now choose a pair $(p, q) \in T_2$ which is sufficiently general, i.e., p is not contained in the image under the first projection $\tau_2 : T_2 \rightarrow C'$ of any multiple point of T_2 and T_3 (as defined in lemma 7.2) and p is not contained in any fibre of a γ_i (as in lemma 7.2) or a δ_j containing a ramification point; this gives $\#\tau_2^{-1}(p) = k d(k)$.

We now set $S_p = \tau_2^{-1}(p)$. We let (δ'_j, q'_j) for $j = 1, \dots, c(k)$ be the pairs of pencils δ'_j of degree $k+1$ and points q'_j on C' with $\delta'_j \geq p + 2q'_j$. Now we define

$$S'_p = \{q' \in C' : \text{there exists a } j \text{ such that } \delta'_j \geq p + 2q'_j + q'\}.$$

We have $\#S'_p = (k-2)c(k)$ and we see using the shape of $c(k)$ and $d(k)$ that $\#S_p > \#S'_p$. We can now choose a point q in $S_p - S'_p$ and the unique δ_j with $1 \leq j \leq d(k)$ such that $(p, q) \in T_{\delta_j}$. This finishes the proof of the lemma. \square

We take a generic curve C' of genus $2k - 1$ with a pencil δ of degree $k + 1$ and type $(2, 2)$ and a couple (p, q) of points as in lemma 7.4. We get a nodal curve $C = C'/(p \sim q)$ and a point $[C]$ on the boundary Δ_0 of \overline{M}_g .

Proposition 7.5. *The set-theoretic fibre of the map $\pi' : \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,2}/\mathbb{S}_{6k-2} \rightarrow D_2$ over the point $[C]$ consists of one point.*

Proof. The description of the admissible cover representing the unique point is completely similar to the D_3 case. We analyze again the uniqueness. As before a point in the fibre corresponds to a cover of a rational curve with two irreducible components \mathbb{P}_1 and \mathbb{P}_2 . Over \mathbb{P}_2 we have a cover $C' \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_2$ and over \mathbb{P}_1 a cover $R \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ and a number of smooth rational curves R_j mapping with finite degree to \mathbb{P}_1 .

Let p_1 be the point over which the ramification of type $(2, 2)$ occurs. If $p_1 \in \mathbb{P}_2$ we find as above that the admissible cover is the one we want. If $p_1 \in \mathbb{P}_1$ then let r_1, r_2 be the ramification points of type $(2, 2)$ over p_1 . We have the following cases:

- (1) $r_1, r_2 \in R$;
- (2) $r_1 \in R, r_2 \in R_j$ for some j ;
- (3) $r_1 \in R_{j_1}$ and $r_2 \in R_{j_2}$ for some $j_1 \neq j_2$;
- (4) $r_1, r_2 \in R_j$ for some j .

In case 1) we conclude that $R \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ has degree ≥ 4 , hence the sum of the ramification degrees at p and q is at least 4, contradicting the generality of p and q . In case 2) the degree $R_j \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_1$ is at least 2, hence the ramification degree at q_j with $q_j = R_j \cap C'$ is at least 2, contradicting lemma 7.4. The other cases are easy because in case 3) the ramification degrees of q_{j_1} and q_{j_2} are at least 2, contradicting the choice of (p, q) , while in case 4) the ramification degree at q_j is at least 4 which contradicts the generality of C' . Thus we are done in all cases. \square

In order to prove the Theorem we have to analyze the multiplicity.

Our local analysis of the map $\pi : \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3} \rightarrow D_3 \subset \overline{M}_g$ over the point $[C]$ is similar to the one described in [13], pages 76-78 for the case of admissible covers with simple branching only. For a similar description over Hurwitz schemes of other types, see [2], Section 3 and [3] p. 46.

We take a point x in the fiber of the covering $\pi : \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3} \rightarrow D_3$ over $[C]$. As we have seen, x corresponds to a covering of the form X defined above - modulo renumbering of the marked simple branch points - and it is a smooth point of the space $\overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3}$. By the uniqueness we proved above, in a neighborhood of the point $[C]$ the variety D_3 is the image via the map π of a neighborhood of the point x . We choose a marking of all branch points by marking points p_2, p_3 on \mathbb{P}_1 . If σ is the permutation of \mathbb{S}_{2k-2} interchanging p_2 and p_3 , then $\sigma x = x$, cf. Remark 4.3. The fixed locus of the permutation σ in the neighborhood of x is a divisor Δ . The complement of Δ in the neighborhood of x corresponds to coverings of smooth curves. Therefore, locally at $[C]$, the image of Δ corresponds to the intersection of D_3 with the boundary divisor Δ_0 of \overline{M}_g . The map $\tau : \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3} \rightarrow \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3}/\langle \sigma \rangle$ is locally around $x' = \tau(x)$ a degree 2 covering with ramification locus Δ , see [13], bottom of p. 76.

As is shown in [13], p. 77, the induced map $\lambda : \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3}/\langle \sigma \rangle \rightarrow D_3 \subset \overline{M}_g$, has the property that $\lambda^*(\Delta_0) = \tau(\Delta)$ with multiplicity one. This implies that D_3 and Δ_0 meet transversally in the neighborhood of $[C]$. Since $[C]$ is locally a generic point of the intersection of D_3 with Δ_0 , we conclude that it is a smooth point of D_3 . Moreover, since $\lambda^*(\Delta_0) = \tau(\Delta)$ with multiplicity one, we find that the ramification

index of x' , which is a generic point, equals 1. Hence the ramification index at the point x of the map $\pi : \overline{H}_{k+1,6k-2,3} \rightarrow D_3 \subset \overline{M}_g$ is 2 and this finishes the proof of the Theorem for the case of E_3 . The analysis for the E_2 case is similar.

8. THE CALCULATION OF THE CLASS

We shall now carry out the calculation of the class of D_2 . We use the calculation of the class of D_3 due to Harris in [11], p. 466 and the formula of Kokotov, Korotkin and Zograf in [15]. Harris gives the class of D_3 (for $k \geq 2$) as

$$[D_3] = 12 \frac{(2k-3)!}{(k+1)!(k-2)!} \left[(12k^2 + 46k - 8)\lambda - b_0\delta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^k b_j\delta_j \right],$$

with $b_0 = 2k^2 + 4k - 1$ and for $b_j = 2j(2k-j)(3k+2)$ for $j > 0$. We can rewrite this as

$$[D_3] = \frac{3}{2k-1} N \left[2(k+4)(6k-1)\lambda - b_0\delta_0 - \sum_{j=1}^k b_j\delta_j \right],$$

where $N = \binom{2k}{k+1}/k = \binom{2k}{k}/(k+1)$.

In their paper [15] Kokotov, Korotkin and Zograf give a formula for the (first Chern) class λ_H of the Hodge bundle on $\overline{H}_{g,d}$ (which is the pull back of the class λ of the Hodge bundle on \overline{M}_g). In our case their formula (Thm. 3, formula (3.13)) reads

$$\lambda_H = \sum_{b_2}^{3k} \sum_{\mu} m(\mu) \left[\frac{b_2(6k-b_2)}{8(6k-1)} - \frac{1}{12} \left(k+1 - \sum_i \frac{1}{m_i} \right) \right] \delta_{\mu}^{(b_2)},$$

where b_2 is the number of marked point on \mathbb{P}^2 , $\mu = (m_i)$'s are the ramifications over s , $\delta_{\mu}^{(b_2)}$ the corresponding boundary divisor and $m(\mu)$ is the least common multiple of the m_i 's; cf. the proof of Thm. 3 of loc. cit.

We apply the push forward π_* to this formula and plug in Harris result. For E_0 we have $k+1$ points over s of ramification degree $m_i = 1$, hence $m(\mu) = 1$. For E_2 we have $k-3$ points of ramification degree 1 and two of ramification degree 2, so $m(\mu) = 2$. Similarly, for E_3 we have $k-2$ points of ramification degree 1 and one of ramification degree 3, so $m(\mu) = 3$. For $E_{j,c}$ we have $k-j+2c$ points over s with ramifications degree 1 and one of ramification degree $j+1-2c$, so $m(\mu) = j+1-2c$. This yields:

Proposition 8.1. $\pi_*(\lambda_H)$ of the Hodge class λ_H is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{(3k-1)}{2(6k-1)} \pi_*[E_0] - \frac{1}{2(6k-1)} \pi_*[E_2] + \frac{3k-5}{6(6k-1)} \pi_*[E_3] + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{c=0}^{[j/2]} (j+1-2c) \left[\frac{(6k-3j)(3j)}{8(6k-1)} - \frac{1}{12} \left(j+1-2c - \frac{1}{j+1-2c} \right) \right] \pi_*[E_{j,c}] \end{aligned}$$

Here we have to interpret the classes $\pi_*[E_0], \dots, \pi_*[E_{j,c}]$ in the right way since we are working on the stack \overline{M}_g . By applying π_* with its degree $\deg(\pi) = (6k)!N$ and using Proposition 3.3 and Theorem 7.1 we find

$$\pi_*(\lambda_H) = \deg(\pi)\lambda_M, \quad \pi_*[E_0] = \frac{\deg(\pi)}{2}\delta_0.$$

Indeed, a generic admissible cover of E_0 admits no non-trivial automorphisms fixing the marked points. (That the degree of π restricted to E_0 is $\deg(\pi)/2$ is due to the fact that such an admissible cover allows an involution that does not fix the marked points.) Similarly, we find $\pi_*[E_3] = \frac{(6k)!}{2}[D_3]$, with the class of D_3 given above. Along E_2 an admissible cover has a $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ in its automorphism group preserving the marked points with the two generators corresponding to the covering involutions on S_1 and S_2 over \mathbb{P}_1 (see Prop. 3.1, i). But locally along E_2 the infinitesimal deformation space has a normal crossing singularity, cf. Lemma 4.4. We go to the normalization and interpret the formula of [15] there (cf. the remarks at the end of §(3.1) of [15]). Over E_2 this is a $2 : 1$ cover. So taking into account these factors $2/2^2$ of 2 we find $\pi_*[E_2] = (6k)! [D_2]/2$.

From Proposition 3.3 we get for $j > 0$

$$\pi_*[E_{j,c}] = \frac{(6k)!(j+1-2c)^2}{(j+1)(2k-j+1)} \binom{j+1}{c} \binom{2k-j+1}{k+1-c} \delta_j.$$

We put for $i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 1}$

$$A_i(j) = \frac{1}{(j+1)(2k+1-j)} \sum_{c=0}^{[j/2]} (j+1-2c)^i \binom{j+1}{c} \binom{2k-j+1}{k+1-c}.$$

Then with $N = \binom{2k}{k+1}/k$ we have

$$A_2(j) = N, \quad A_4(j) = \left(1 + \frac{3j(2k-j)}{2k-1}\right) N,$$

while for $A_3(j)$ we get if j is even

$$A_3(j) = \frac{j(2k-j)+k}{k(k+1)} \binom{j}{[j/2]} \binom{2k-j}{k-[j/2]}$$

and for j odd

$$A_3(j) = \frac{(j+1)(2k-j)}{k(k+1)} \binom{j+1}{1+[j/2]} \binom{2k-j-1}{k-1-[j/2]}.$$

By multiplying by $2(6k-1)$ and bringing $\pi_*[E_2]$ to the other side in the equation for $\pi_*(\lambda_H)$ in Proposition 8.1 we get

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_*[E_2] = & -2(6k-1)\pi_*(\lambda_H) + \frac{3k-5}{3}\pi_*[E_3] + (3k-1)\pi_*[E_0] + \\ & (6k)! \sum_{j=1}^k \left[\frac{(6k-3j)(3j)}{4} A_3(j) + \frac{6k-1}{6} (-A_4(j) + A_2(j)) \right] \delta_j. \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by $(6k)!$ we find

$$\begin{aligned} [D_2]/2 = & -2(6k-1)N\lambda_M + \frac{3k-5}{6}[D_3] + \frac{3k-1}{2}N\delta_0 + \\ & \sum_{j=1}^k \left[\frac{(6k-3j)(3j)}{4} A_3(j) + \frac{6k-1}{6} (-A_4(j) + A_2(j)) \right] \delta_j. \end{aligned}$$

Only the first two terms on the right hand side contribute to the coefficient of λ_M and the contribution is

$$-2(6k-1)N\lambda_M + \frac{3k-5}{6} \frac{3}{2k-1} N 2(k+4)(6k-1)\lambda_M = \\ 3N \frac{6k-1}{2k-1} (k-2)(k+3)\lambda_M.$$

The coefficient of δ_0 comes from the second and third term on the right hand side. It is

$$-\frac{3k-5}{6} \frac{3}{2k-1} N(2k^2+4k-1) + (3k-1) \frac{N}{2} = -\frac{N}{2k-1} (k-2)(3k^2+4k-1).$$

The coefficient of δ_j , $j \geq 1$, comes from the second and fourth term on the right hand side. We get

$$-\frac{1}{2} N \frac{3k-5}{2k-1} 2j(2k-j)(3k+2) + \frac{9(2k-j)j}{4} A_3(j) - N \frac{(6k-1)j(2k-j)}{2(2k-1)} = \\ -\frac{3Nj(2k-j)}{2(2k-1)} (6k^2-4k-7) + \frac{9}{4} j(2k-j) A_3(j).$$

This concludes the proof of the theorem.

9. A FINAL CHECK

Our main result reproduces the well-known relation $10\lambda = \delta_0 + \delta_1$ for $k = 1$ and gives zero for $k = 2$, as it should. It also satisfies the relation $c_\lambda + 12c_0 - c_1 = 0$ given in Lemma 3.1 of [11]. But these checks using homogeneous linear relations leave the possibility of common factor in the coefficients $c_\lambda, c_0, \dots, c_k$. To rule this out we consider a test curve in \overline{M}_g . Take a general curve B of genus $g-1$, a general point $p \in B$ and identify in the blow-up of $B \times B$ at (p, p) the diagonal with the section $\{p\} \times B$. This gives a family $\pi : S \rightarrow B$ of one-nodal curves with

$$B \cdot \lambda = 0, \quad B \cdot \delta_0 = 2 - 2g, \quad B \cdot \delta_1 = 1, \quad \text{and } B \cdot \delta_j = 0 \text{ for } j \geq 2.$$

Lemma 9.1. *We have $B \cdot D_2 = (k-1)(k-2)(12k+10)N$.*

Proof. We have $B \cdot D_2 = S_p + 2S'_p$ with S_p and S'_p defined in the proof of Lemma 7.4. The argument is similar to that of [11], Lemma 3.9. Set-theoretically we have $D_2 \cdot B = S_p \cup S'_p$. The argument for the multiplicity of S_p is similar to that of loc. cit. As to the multiplicity of S'_p , an analysis shows that it equals 2 due to the involution involved here. In the proof of Lemma 7.4 we gave the cardinalities: $\#S_p = k d(k)$ and $\#S'_p = (k-2)c(k)$. This proves the Lemma. \square

On the other hand using the intersection numbers of B with λ and the δ_i we get by our Theorem

$$B \cdot D_2 = -2(2k-1)c_0 + c_1 = 2(k-1)(k-2)(6k+5)N$$

in perfect agreement with the Lemma 9.1.

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